

WEATHER TODAY.
Saturday, fair, cooler. Sunday, fair.
Salt Lake Metal Prices:
Silver .. \$1.47
Copper .. \$1.47
Lead .. \$1.47
Selling (St. Louis) .. \$1.47

The Salt Lake Tribune.

WHEN TO KILL.
"When Ought We to Kill the Sick?" is a story by Ada Patterson in next Sunday's Tribune. You may not agree, but you will be interested.

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TAFT INSISTS ON HIS RIGHTS AS EXECUTIVE

Takes Direct Issue With Congress and Directs Secretary MacVeagh to Put Budget System in Operation.

SETS FORTH VIEWS IN STRONG LETTER

Declares He is the Responsible Head of Government and Proposes to Act for the Public Welfare.

BEVERLY, Mass., Sept. 19.—President Taft tonight made public a letter to Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, taking open issue with congress on the question of a federal budget, and directing all heads of government departments or independent officers of the government to make their estimates of revenue and expenditures for the fiscal year in conformity with the budget plan.

The president's letter to Mr. MacVeagh said that the clause in one of the big supply bills passed by congress in the closing hours of the last session, practically forbidding the use of a budget system, is unconstitutional.

President's Letter.

The letter to Mr. MacVeagh in part follows:

If the president is to assume responsibility for either the manner in which business of the government is transacted or results obtained, it is evident that he cannot be limited by congress to such information as that branch may think sufficient for his purposes. In my opinion it is entirely competent for the president to submit to congress and to the country a statement of resources, obligations, revenues, expenditures and estimates, in the form he deems advisable. And this power I propose to exercise.

Corrective System.

The United States is the only great country that does not have a budget. Each year the congress has been making increasingly large appropriations based on estimates which are submitted by officers acting in the capacity of ministerial agents to congress, under a law which makes provisions whatever for executive review and revision. This I have sought in a measure to correct by asking the heads of departments to send estimates to me before they are printed, but the conditions attached by congress have been such as to make executive review impossible.

Theory of Congress.

The present legal directions as to estimates are based on the theory that there is no need to take stock before passing on appropriations; that it is not necessary to consider revenues or treasury resources. Congress has directed each executive officer to submit an estimate through the secretary of the treasury, who is made to serve in the capacity of an official messenger without any discretion whatever unless a department head may fall to prepare a request for appropriations in the form prescribed by congress, in which event the secretary of the treasury has imposed upon him the duty to submit an estimate for him.

Record of Failure.

Congress has created certain committees on appropriations that alone have power to review and revise requests of the department heads. Even in its own organization, however, congress has failed to make provision for considering expenditures and estimates for appropriations in relation to revenues.

Authority is granted for the expenditure of a thousand million dollars each year without any thought as to where the money is coming from. This is done on the theory that there will be no deficit—congress has been doing what has been called "surplus financing." While the constitution makes congress responsible for money raising as well as for appropriations, responsibility for borrowing has been shifted to the president by empowering him to provide means to meet deficits in case a deficit may result.

Question of Expediency.

The great question of a national emergency which is raised by the action of congress above referred to is: Shall we or shall we not have a national budget? I do not question the constitutional right of congress to prescribe the manner in which reports of expenditures and estimates shall be submitted to it by department officers. I do question the practical wisdom of continuing to operate the government under ninety different statutes, passed at ninety

MRS. HELEN P. GRAY AGAIN UNDER ARREST

Officials of Indian Bureau Charge Woman With Concealing Public Records.

OLD FIGHT IS RENEWED

Documents Found in Department of Justice and Returned to Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Mrs. Helen Pierce Gray of St. Paul, who, as an investigator of Crow Indian affairs from the Graham committee of the house, was the center of stormy scenes at the last session of congress, was arrested today upon complaint of the Indian office and charged with concealing public records. She was released upon her own recognizance on assurance from Senator Clapp of Minnesota that she would appear before a United States commissioner next Tuesday.

Mrs. Gray was charged with concealing the allotment roll of the Crow tribe, covering Indian lands in Montana. Upon her arraignment today, she declared she had taken the roll from the Indian office with the consent of former Indian Commissioner Valentine and Judge M. C. Burch, attorney of the attorney general's office, and turned it over to the department of justice that it might be saved from destruction and used as evidence in a proposed investigation before the senate committee on Indian affairs.

Accuses Enemies.

Such an investigation was provided for at the last session by a resolution of Senator Townsend. Mrs. Gray said her action had the approval of Attorney General Wickham and that her arrest had been brought about by her enemies in the attorney general's office from the city. Destruction of the Crow records, she said, involved lands valued at probably \$100,000,000.

At the department of justice today little was known of the affair. At the interior department it was said that Mrs. Gray's arrest had been asked by Assistant Secretary Adams, upon the report of the Indian office that she had three times declined to return the Crow records.

Says Charges Foolish.

Acting Commissioner Abbott pronounced Mrs. Gray's charge that the papers were about to be destroyed "foolish."

Mrs. Gray last winter had a desk in the Indian office as a representative of the Graham committee investigating Crow affairs. At one time she claimed she was being paid by the Democratic national committee.

In a heated passage upon the floor of the house between Republican Leader Mann and Chairman Graham, Mr. Mann said her employment by the committee was for the purpose of blackening the characters of men in public life. The incident passed over and an investigation was provided in the Townsend resolution.

Claims Consent.

For this, and with the consent of Commissioner Valentine, Mrs. Gray says she took records from the Indian office, giving receipts, and delivered them to persons in the department of justice charged with making an inquiry.

Since she began investigating Indian affairs eight years ago, at the request of former President Roosevelt, Mrs. Gray declares, she has been arrested eight times by persons who wish to impede her work.

Later in the day representatives of the Indian bureau went through the files at the department of justice and discovered the missing papers. They were returned to the bureau.

FAILS TO PASS EXAMINATIONS

First Woman to Receive a Judicial Nomination in California Unable to Qualify.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—Miss Lucy Goode White, the first woman in California to receive a judicial nomination, failed today to pass her bar examination. As she would be unable to qualify for office in the event of her selection, it is supposed she will withdraw.

Miss White, who is a Socialist, received 7000 votes in the recent non-partisan judicial primary and was one of the eight candidates named to go on the November ballot, when four judges will be elected. She was a court reporter in Virginia for many years and has devoted considerable time to the study of law.

The members of the appellate court questioned Miss White today on her knowledge of the law and decided that it was not sufficient to warrant admission to the bar.

FOUR PERSONS HURT IN TROLLEY ACCIDENT

STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 19.—Four persons were badly hurt today in North Stonington when a fast moving freight trolley car struck a survey in which they were riding.

Among the injured are: David Smith, Oakland, Cal., hurt about the head.

Mrs. David Smith, Oakland, ribs broken and back injured.

The Smiths have a summer cottage at West Mystic.

REBELLION IN MEXICO IN ITS FINAL STAGES

Reports From United States Army Officers and Consuls Presage Collapse of Movement Under Orozco.

REBELS NO LONGER FACE THE FEDERALS

General Huerta Leaves Juarez With 800 Men and Heavy Artillery; Daughter of Orozco Writes to Taft.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Further evidence of the weakening of the Orozco rebellion is conveyed to the state and war departments in the latest reports from army officers and consuls of the movements of the various rebel leaders operating in northern Mexico.

These movements are so irresolute as to satisfy the officials that no longer are the various generals acting under common leadership.

Officials here say reports show that nowhere do the rebels feel disposed to meet the government forces in action except where they can attack some small town or mining camp garrisoned by a force much smaller than their own. It is reported this sort of warfare may be kept up several weeks or even months in view of the superior mobility of the well-mounted rebels, who are living on the country and are free from heavy equipment or artillery.

Colonel Pascual Orozco, Sr., and other rebel officers captured by Captain Mitchell at Presidio, Texas, have been turned over to the United States civil authorities at Marfa.

The mining plant at El Tigre, which was captured recently by the rebels and retaken by the federals a few hours later, has begun to operate again, according to a dispatch received today. No Americans were held as hostages by Salazar when he evacuated El Tigre, and Gilbert McNeal, who was shot in the foot, is the only American who suffered injury at the hands of the rebels.

Robbing and looting are still prevalent in the neighborhood of Magdalena.

MORMONS ADVISED TO LEAVE MEXICO

Special to The Tribune.

EL PASO, Tex., Sept. 19.—The Mormons were unofficially advised to leave Mexico, for the present at least, and possibly for good, when a resolution was adopted by the central committee at the headquarters here today notifying all of the Mormon men to return to their ranches in the Chihuahua colonies and bring out everything of value. This is done in order to allow the men to seek employment with their teams or on ranches of the southwest. Many of the men have responded to the call and have gone back to the colonies to bring out all that is remaining of their household goods and livestock. While no official announcement was made to this effect, it is believed that the church officials have arrived at a conclusion that the main colonies will not be safe for a year at least, if at all, and the resolution is indicative of a sentiment which is strong among the churchmen to abandon the colonies in Mexico entirely.

BEGS PRESIDENT TO SAVE HER GRANDPA

By International News Service.
LOS ANGELES, Sept. 19.—Fearful lest the fortunes of war toss her father into the hands of the United States, as it has her grandfather, Elena, a pretty 7-year-old daughter of General Pascual Orozco, who is living with her mother, brothers and sisters in temporary exile in Los Angeles, today laboriously penned a pathetic letter to President Taft, in which she begged for her grandfather's life and told the chief executive of this nation that her father was a soldier fighting for his country, and not a murderer.

The letter was written on the front steps of her home at Twenty-seventh street and Grand avenue. Her mother sat beside her.

Inside the dwelling a small boy and an elderly woman, the little son and the mother of General Orozco, lay seriously ill. The boy is said to be pining for his father, whose playfellow he was before the war. The elderly woman is broken down under the strain of having a husband and a son in the field for many months. So ill is she that her daughter-in-law fears to tell her of the elder Orozco's arrest by United States troops at the border.

Little Elena's letter was penned to the president in Spanish.

"Dear Mr. President Taft," she

TEST COMES AT BINGHAM TODAY; ARMED MEN IN AMBUSH TO THWART STRIKE BREAKERS

STRIKE ARMY SURRENDERS AT SPRY'S PLEA

Greek Priest Renders Great Help to Governor; Miners Come Down From the Hills; Sheriff Decides Not to Disarm Them; Deputy in a Fierce Revolver Battle.

STRIKE AT ELY IS MOYER'S THREAT

Says He Will Call Sympathy Strike at Nevada Con.; Skliris Is Made Issue by Miners Who Accuse Him of Extortion; Jackling Wires Defense.

THE crucial test of the Bingham strike will come today, when the Utah Copper company attempts to resume operations with its steam shovels. The peace that brooded smolderingly over the camp last night as a result of the conciliatory conferences and speeches of the afternoon will flare into a flame of resistance, it is feared, if the strike breaking attempt is launched in earnest.

Strikers in Ambush.

Aroused by the reports flying thick and fast in Bingham last night that the first strike breakers were to be shipped in during the night under cover of darkness, hundreds of strikers came down from their camps just before midnight and scattered out along the tracks of the Bingham & Garfield railroad and the Denver & Rio Grande. In squads of from twenty to fifty they quickly established ambushes among the brush and boulders near the railroad and spent the night waiting for the strike breakers.

Peace Is Preserved.

Patrols of deputy sheriffs hurried out from Bingham upon learning of the movement. They found the strikers scattered for half a mile along the tracks of both roads. A few deputy shots were heard, but the deputies made no attempt to dislodge the strikers, who, despite the significance of their movements, are maintaining the pledge of peace given to Governor Spry earlier in the day.

Most of the strikers still have their rifles and revolvers, and no concerted effort has been made to disarm them, though they have been warned that this will be done should the promiscuous firing of Wednesday night be resumed.

Deputy Fights Battle.

A battle occurred at 1:50 o'clock this morning between a special deputy and three strikers in which seven shots were exchanged without result.

While Gust Hendropolis, a special deputy, was crossing the Denver & Rio Grande bridge from the west side to the east side of the canyon he was hailed by three armed Italians.

"Where are you going?" demanded one of the Italians.

"I'm not going anywhere," replied Hendropolis, and continued on his way.

"Well, you just come right back here," commanded the Italian.

Hendropolis paid no heed to the com-

Headquarters Where the Strikers Lay Their Plans



mand and the Italians opened fire. Hendropolis answered in kind. The Italians fired four shots at the deputy and he fired three in return. When the Italians fired Hendropolis lay flat on the bridge. He says he heard shots singing over him.

Hendropolis is a cousin of the Skliris brothers, who were made an issue in the strike today, and it is his opinion that his assailants sought his life because of their antipathy to his relatives.

The Italians, after firing the shots, ran across the bridge and disappeared.

Bow to Priest's Plea.

Their warlike spirit subdued temporarily by a lone priest of the Greek church, Father Vasilios Lambides, who exhorted them in the name of their religion to refrain from further violence and defiance of the law, the army of strikers encamped on the mountainside commanding the works of the Utah Copper company, voluntarily descending from their stronghold yesterday afternoon.

The little father, dressed in flowing clerical robes with a glittering cross of gold upon his breast, went among the militant strikers like the spirit of peace and brought "The Truce of God." Everywhere guns were laid aside for him and hats were doffed in respectful salute. The armed camp became a place of peace and good will. With few exceptions the men deserted their trenches, which they had held in defiance of 250 deputy sheriffs since the strike began, and trooped down to the meeting place, where Governor Spry and others were waiting to address them.

Skliris Made an Issue.

A new issue was involved in the strike at this meeting. Five hundred or more Cretan and Greek miners declared with vociferous acclaim that they would go back to work at the present scale of wages if the Utah Copper company would refuse to have anything more to do with Leonidas G. Skliris, the company's employment agent. They referred to Skliris as "Czar of the Greeks," and demanded his downfall. They accused him of levying tribute upon them before they could go to work in the mines and threatening to have them discharged if they did not trade at the Pan Hellenic store, of which Skliris is part owner.

Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, declared to The Tribune last night that he would leave immediately for Ely, Nev., to engineer a sympathetic strike of the 2500 men employed in the Nevada Consolidated mines and smelter, owned by D. C. Jackling, vice president of the Utah Copper company. He said that a strike at Santo Rito, N. M., another Jackling property, would also be called.

Moyer, it is believed, will center his fight against the Jackling properties, hoping thereby to force the Utah Copper company to terms, which would decide the battle in the entire Bingham district.

Jackling Here Today.

Mr. Jackling is speeding to Salt Lake from Los Angeles. His private car was attached to No. 2 of the Salt Lake Route, which will arrive here this morning. He had announced previously that he would not return to Salt Lake for the present, but he received many messages urging his return.

Seventeen hundred men were thrown out of work at the Magna and Arthur concentrating mills at Garfield last night, when both plants were closed down for lack of ores with which to operate. Both mills are dependent wholly on the Bingham mines. No trouble has developed at the American smelter at Garfield, which is said to have sufficient ore on hand to operate for six months. Whether the smelter hands will be called out on a sympathetic strike is still a question.

More than 250 deputies armed with rifles are in Bingham now, an additional 100 having been sent out yesterday. Under this show of force the camp was comparatively quiet last night except for the movement of the strikers along the

1700 MEN ARE OUT OF WORK AT GARFIELD

Magna and Arthur Mills Close on Account of Strike of Miners at Bingham.

70 ARMED DEPUTIES GUARD BIG PLANTS

Smelter Continues Operations, With No Indication of Shutdown From Sympathetic Walkout.

Shut down from sympathetic walkout.

MORE than 1700 men were thrown out of work yesterday at Garfield when the two large concentrating plants, the Magna and Arthur, were closed down on account of a shortage of ore caused by the Bingham strike. Last night a force of seventy special guards, armed with rifles, guarded the two plants in anticipation of trouble.

The American Smelting & Refining company's smelter at Garfield is not affected and every employee was at work there last night. There were no guards other than the regular night-watchmen at the smelter.

Prepared for Trouble.

"No, we are not expecting trouble, but we are prepared in case any comes," said Assistant Superintendent Harry Smith of the Arthur plant. Mr. Smith said the supposed agitators from Bingham had created no trouble at his plant. Sixty guards armed with rifles are on guard, however, and should any outbreak or demonstration among the employees take place officials of the plant feel they are capable of handling it.

At the Magna plant, where the miners from Bingham were most active yesterday, especially among the Greek employees, there is no indication of trouble aside from the fact that guards are patrolling every inch of the company's property. The plant ceased operations yesterday afternoon, throwing several hundred men out of work.

No Loitering Permitted.

Superintendent D. D. Moffat said last night he had given instructions to his special guards to arrest any, except employees of the company, caught loitering about the property.

In a five-passenger Hudson "37" of the Tom Bottrell Automobile company, a Tribune representative drove to Garfield last night at 8 o'clock. The car was driven by A. Handley. R. W. Kelly of Detroit, representative of the Hudson company, also took the trip. The run was made to Garfield in exactly 30 minutes.

Officials of the Magna and Arthur companies, and W. D. Leonard, assistant superintendent of the American Smelting & Refining company, were seen. A number of union smelter employees, congregated in a Garfield billiard hall, were also seen by the reporter. Officials and employees agreed in saying that there was little chance that the Garfield workmen would strike in sympathy with the miners at Bingham.

Quiet at Smelter.

At the smelter there is no evidence of trouble. The smelter is being run full blast, not a man is laying off from work, according to the officials, and so guards are stationed about the plant other than the regular force of night-watchmen.

The smelter and two concentrating plants are "open shops," employing both union and non-union laborers. The officials say they are ignorant as to how strong the union men are. However, it is known that a majority of the employees are members of the Mill and Smeltermen's union. Marion C. Leek, secretary of the union, passed several days in Garfield recently, according to union men interested in the situation. Just what his business was they refused to say.

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